

Pennsylvania - 10th District

10 Joseph M. McDade (R)

Of Scranton — Elected 1962

Born: Sept. 29, 1931, Scranton, Pa.

Education: U. of Notre Dame, B.A. 1953; U. of Pa., LL.B. 1956.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Mary Theresa O'Brien; four children.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: No previous office.

Capitol Office: 2370 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-3731.



In Washington: McDade is a creature of the Appropriations Committee, on which he has spent all but two of his more than 20 years in the House, and especially of its Interior Subcommittee, on which he has served longer than the chairman, Democrat Sidney R. Yates of Illinois.

Yates and McDade are one of the more successful legislative teams in the House. Neither has strong partisan instincts, and the appropriations bills they bring to the floor are as much McDade's product as the chairman's. Rarely is there much floor opposition on either side of the aisle, even when the bill exceeds administration budget requests.

The Interior Subcommittee has control over most of the money the federal government spends on energy research, so McDade has had a lot to say in recent years over how the money should be spent.

One way he wants it to be spent is on synthetic fuels. In 1980, before Congress had approved President Carter's program, McDade persuaded the committee to place extra money for synfuels in the Interior appropriations bill, to "serve notice" that Congress is serious about the issue.

Another McDade priority is exploration in Alaska. He placed in the 1981 bill some \$31 million for private oil leasing in the state's National Petroleum Reserve, ignoring objections from the Interior Committee that the move was premature.

But the energy source that is most important to McDade's Scranton constituency is coal, and he is in a perfect spot to provide federal help for the coal boom he hopes will revive his depressed district. When the Carter administration tried to drop \$45 million for a new commercial coal gasification plant, McDade and the subcommittee put it right back in.

The subcommittee also has control over the reclamation fund used to restore aban-

doned strip mines, and this is an issue McDade battled over for years on the House floor. As written initially in the Interior Committee, the landmark Strip Mine Control Act set up a reclamation fee on newly mined coal to pay for cleaning up the scarred land.

McDade objected to it as a tax that would raise the price of coal, and tried repeatedly to replace it with a fund financed through energy production on the Outer Continental Shelf. He managed to get that through the House in 1974, but the bill did not become law that year, and by 1977, when it was finally signed into law, sentiment had shifted the other way.

Outside the energy field, McDade's only consistent speciality is small business; he would be chairman of the Small Business Committee if Republicans controlled the House.

In 1982 he successfully promoted legislation authorizing a special \$169 million fund in the Small Business Administration to make loans to areas — such as northern Pennsylvania — where unemployment is 20 percent above the national average.

McDade can be energetic and excitable when he becomes involved in an issue, but because he has taken up so few causes outside the energy field, he is surprisingly inconspicuous for a man tied for ninth in seniority among all House Republicans. He is widely regarded as one of the most talented members of the GOP contingent, but his decision to stick to Appropriations and Small Business matters has denied him much of a role in the broader politics of the chamber.

Occasionally, however, he can go on an unexpected crusade. He complained angrily that the 1980 census was not making any distinction between legal and illegal aliens, and that states with large numbers of illegal aliens would be getting additional House representa-

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Pennsylvania 10

Northeast — Scranton

The city of Scranton dominated the politics of northeastern Pennsylvania in the early part of the century, but as the coal-and-railroad town declined in population, Scranton and Democratic Lackawanna County have had to speak with a quiet voice. Lackawanna is still Democratic, but its vote was too small to permit Jimmy Carter to carry the 10th either in 1976 or 1980.

The Scranton family remains a power in Lackawanna. William W. Scranton, known as "the Squire," served as governor in the 1960s. His son, William III, won the lieutenant governorship in 1978 and 1982 as Gov. Richard L. Thornburgh's running mate.

Despite Scranton's continuing population losses (14.2 percent in the 1970s), the growth in the outlying counties required the 10th to give up about 5,000 people in redistricting. But the district was virtually unchanged politically. The 10th lost two-thirds of mainly Republican Monroe County, but kept some of its Pocono Mountain resorts such as Buck Hill Falls and Camelback, plus the Democratic Stroudsburg area. Sparsely populated Potter

County and part of Clinton County were tacked onto the 10th's western end. Both are Republican.

The rural counties in the 10th, such as Potter and Clinton, are made up of woods, dairy farms and Republicans. Pike, a Pocono Mountain county, contains many vacation cottages and is home to business executives who commute to New York. This is where the growth was during the 1970s; Pike saw its population increase 54 percent.

Lackawanna County still has half the district's people, despite the prolonged slump in anthracite mining that has led to the decline in unemployment and population. The county's Democratic majority casts its vote in Scranton and in such blue-collar towns as Moosic and Old Forge. The Republicans cluster in affluent suburbs like Clarks Summit and Dalton (home of the Scranton family). Ethnically, the scramble for political office in this polyglot county has been between the Italians and the Irish.

Population: 515,442. White 510,782 (99%), Black 2,262 (0.4%). Spanish origin 2,214 (0.4%). 18 and over 376,348 (73%), 65 and over 75,215 (15%). Median age: 33.

tion — at the expense of states like Pennsylvania, which have few of them.

McDade offered an amendment to a 1981 appropriations bill blocking use of the census figures for reapportionment. Many in the House viewed it as a quixotic effort, but McDade said it would make a good basis for a court challenge, and he was far from alone in his concerns. The amendment passed the House, 222-189, but it did not become law and reapportionment went forward.

On most votes, McDade is a consistent moderate Republican, one of a handful of GOP members who vote with the Democrats roughly half the time. In September 1982 he was one of only 32 Republicans to support a job creation bill offered by the Democratic leadership. He also voted to override President Reagan's veto of a massive supplemental appropriation.

McDade was a strong supporter of civil rights during the 1960s and one of 18 House Republicans who introduced their own civil rights bill in 1966, focusing on equal treatment

for blacks in the court system. He has always been an ally of labor; the AFL-CIO consistently gives him favorable ratings.

At Home: Times were hard in this coal-producing area long before the recession of the early 1980s, and McDade has endeared himself to constituents of both parties with his efforts to promote the region's economic development.

During the 1970s, he brought in numerous federal contracts with the help of his friend from nearby Wilkes-Barre, Rep. Daniel J. Flood, a Democratic power on the Appropriations Committee.

McDade's Republican affiliation appeals to the outlying, rural portions of the 10th and his pro-labor voting record pleases the blue-collar Democrats in Lackawanna County (Scranton), the district's focal point. Unions regularly back McDade, and local Democratic organizations have stopped endorsing candidates to run against him. As an Irish Catholic, he has an appeal among Lackawanna's large ethnic population enjoyed by few Republicans.

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In a bid to maintain his following among Democrats, McDade avoids strong partisanship. When not campaigning for himself, he usually limits his political appearances at home to attending an annual Lincoln Day dinner. That has led to some criticism that he is not personally visible enough, but it has never been a political problem for him.

McDade is mentioned as a possibility for statewide office nearly every two years, but nothing has ever come of it. In 1966 he was offered the GOP nomination for lieutenant governor, but declined. In 1976 and 1980, he

was an early Senate contender, but chose not to enter the campaign.

A lawyer and former municipal solicitor in his home city, McDade succeeded William W. Scranton, after whose ancestors the city is named. Scranton had served one House term and then become governor.

Handpicked by Scranton for the 1962 House nomination, McDade won an unspectacular election victory. In 1964 his winning margin was narrower yet. By 1966, however, he had enlisted organized labor behind him, and his vote never has dipped below 60 percent.

Committees

Small Business (Ranking)
SBA and SBIC Authority, Minority Enterprise and General Small Business Problems (ranking).

Appropriations (2nd of 21 Republicans)
Interior (ranking); Defense.

Elections**1982 General**

Joseph McDade (R)	103,617	(67%)
Robert Rafalko (D)	49,583	(33%)

1982 Primary

Joseph McDade (R)	26,064	(90%)
Ervin Hohensee (R)	3,066	(10%)

1980 General

Joseph McDade (R)	145,703	(77%)
Gene Basalyga (D)	43,152	(23%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1978 (77%) 1976 (63%)
1974 (65%) 1972 (74%) 1970 (85%) 1968 (67%)
1966 (67%) 1964 (51%) 1962 (53%)

District Vote For President

1980		1976	
D	79,276 (39%)	D	101,832 (48%)
R	110,645 (54%)	R	105,197 (50%)
I	10,128 (5%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1982			
McDade (R)	\$265,579	\$87,720 (33%)	\$188,145
Rafalko (D)	\$20,007	\$1,614 (8%)	\$17,481
1980			
McDade (R)	\$72,703	\$37,625 (52%)	\$58,582

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1982	40	45	36	55	53	41
1981	62	30	55	34	63	25
1980	51	36	50	41	56	35
1979	46	48	53	41	69	26

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1978	42	41	49	40	50	37
1977	63	32	48	48	55	37
1976	45	49	36	50	47	43
1975	54	44	46	52	46	53
1974 (Ford)	57	41				
1974	66	34	41	59	42	56
1973	40	54	38	55	40	55
1972	57	22	44	43	50	37
1971	67	32	54	40	57	39
1970	74	18	39	53	43	48
1969	70	30	44	55	42	56
1968	67	18	45	49	37	57
1967	65	32	55	44	50	50
1966	62	30	50	41	32	57
1965	70	29	46	50	37	53
1964	63	37	58	40	42	58
1963	49	44	60	31	33	40

S = Support

O = Opposition

Key Votes

Reagan budget proposal (1981)	Y
Legal services reauthorization (1981)	#
Disapprove sale of AWACs planes to Saudi Arabia (1981)	?
Index income taxes (1981)	Y
Subsidize home mortgage rates (1982)	Y
Amend Constitution to require balanced budget (1982)	N
Delete MX funding (1982)	Y
Retain existing cap on congressional salaries (1982)	N
Adopt nuclear freeze (1983)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1982	60	36	75	32
1981	25	55	47	78
1980	44	35	72	71
1979	26	48	68	59
1978	30	54	45	61
1977	40	42	87	29
1976	40	26	62	50
1975	58	33	61	29
1974	43	40	64	40
1973	48	22	82	36
1972	38	42	56	38
1971	43	46	73	-
1970	56	39	57	20
1969	47	29	80	-
1968	50	32	75	-
1967	57	52	67	50
1966	35	52	62	-
1965	32	30	-	50
1964	56	42	64	-
1963	-	53	-	-